Pseudisobrachium foutsi Evans, 1961

This widely distributed desert species can now be recorded from Sonora: 4 ♂♂, Cocorit, 23 May 1962 (F. D. Parker) [UCD].

Pseudisobrachium flavinervis Fouts, 1928

I have seen many additional specimens of this species from Texas, Arizona, and Sonora. A very typical male is before me from Nayarit: Tepic, 15 Sept. 1963 (B. Malkin) [CAS].

Crichtonia macleani, a New Genus and Species of the Hedobiini (Coleoptera: Anobiidae) from the Baltic Amber [1]

Mohammad Abdullah [2,3] and Abida Abdullah, Department of Entomology, Macdonald College of McGill University, P. Q., Canada

Mr. Ralph Baker of the Department of Palaeontology, British Museum (Natural History) kindly sent us the material described here. The specimen has a bostrychoid pronotum, strongly deflexed head, long trochanter (i.e., femoro-trochanteral junction not oblique), and femoral plate (i.e., extension of the postero-ventral edge of the excavate hind coxa which could cover the retracted femur) present. Furthermore, the prosternal inter-coxal process is not received in the mesosternum. For these reasons one could not place it in any other family of the Coleoptera except the Anobiidae (*vide* Crowson, 1955). Within the Anobiidae, there is no difficulty in placing the specimen in the Hedobiini near the Nearctic genus *Eucrada* LeConte, 1862,

[1] Senior author's paper number 44 on the Coleoptera.

[2] The research was supported by a Postdoctorate Fellowship awarded to the senior author by the National Research Council of Canada.

[3] Now Senior Research Officer in Entomology, Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Central Labs., Karachi 32.

in the keys of Arnett (1962: 569) or LeConte and Horn (1883: 222).

Handlirsch (1908) gives a list of fossil Anobiidae and the following species and genera have subsequently been recorded although none in the Hedobiini:

Anobichnium Linck, 1949.
A. simile Linck, 1949, p. 180, Keuper wood, Germany.
Anobium domesticum, ? fossil, Lesne, 1920, pp. 486, 626, Pliocene.
Ernobius effetus Wickham, 1914 b, p. 450, pl. vi, fig. 1, Florissant, Miocene (? Oligocene).
E. ? *electrinus* Quiel, 1909, p. 49, Baltic amber.
Gastrallanobium Wickham, 1914 a.
G. subconfusum Wickham, 1914 a, p. 261, pl. vi, fig. 12, Florissant, Miocene (? Oligocene).
Hadrobregmus sp., fossil, Lesne, 1920, p. 486, Pliocene.
Oligomerus ? *duratus* Wickman, 1914 b, p. 451, pl. vi, fig. 3, Florissant, Miocene (? Oligocene).
O. florissantensis Wickham, 1914 b, p. 451, pl. vi, fig. 2, Florissant, Miocene (? Oligocene).
Vrilletta monstrosa Wickham, 1917, p. 468, pl. xxvii, fig. 5, Florissant, Miocene (? Oligocene).
V. tenuistriata Wickham, 1913 a, p. 16, pl. iv, fig. 12, Florissant, Miocene (? Oligocene).
Xestobium ? *alutaceum* Wickham, 1913 b, p. 363, pl. i, fig. 5, Florissant, Miocene (? Oligocene).

The specimen originally belonged to the Museum Stantien & Becker (number 13692) and was collected by Dr. Richard Klebs. The following amber pieces of the Anobiidae comprised the Klebs collection as identified by Dr. E. Reitter (Klebs 1910): "*Anobium* 89, Bei *Anobium* 11, *Coenocara* 1, Bei *Dorcatoma* 1, *Dryophilus* 11, Bei *Dryophilus* 1, *Ernobium* 13, *Gastrallus* 11, Bei *Hedobia* 1, *Lasioderma* 16, *Mesococlopus* 14, *Mesothes* 2, Bei *Nicobium* 1, *Niptus* 3, *Ptinus* 16, *Rhadine* 12, *Theca* 12, *Xyletinus* 10, Bei *Xyletinus* 1, Gen. fremd 3, Gen. ganz bes. auffallend. 1, Gen. unbestimmt 6." It is our considered opinion that this is the specimen referred to as "Bei *Hedobia*" above.

This is the first Hedobiini to be formally described from the Baltic amber. General information on the latter may be obtained in a recent paper by one of us (Abdullah, 1964).

Key to the genera of the Hedobiini

1. Antennae filiform in both sexes.....2
   Antennae serrate (or flabellate in the male).....3
2. Antenna with segments three and four subtriangular, compressed; elytra irregularly punctate; tarsi and tibiae nearly equal in length.....*Hedobia* Latreille, 1829
   Antenna with segments three and four moniliform, not compressed; elytra striate punctate; tarsi and tibiae not nearly equal in length..*Neohedobia* Fisher, 1919

Crichtonia macleani gen. et sp. nov., holotype. Fig. 1, dorsal view; Fig. 2, ventral view. (University of Reading photographs).

3. Tibia with a large terminal spur; head across eyes narrower than pronotum at its widest part; gula narrow.....*Eucrada* LeConte, 1862
Tibia with spurs short, slender; head across eyes nearly as wide as pronotum at its widest part; gula wide.....*Crichtonia,* new genus

Arnett (1962: 569) places *Ptilineurus* Reitter, 1901, in the Hedobiini which could be distinguished from the above-mentioned genera by its pygidium which is exposed and it further has a margined pronotum.

CRICHTONIA new genus

DIAGNOSIS. The absence of a large terminal tibial spur and the presence of a wide head (not smaller than pronotum at their widest parts) should serve to distinguish this genus from others in the tribe.

Head transverse across eyes. Eyes lateral, very convex, bulging, finely faceted. Mandible (? appears to be) toothed near apex. Maxillary palp four segmented, filiform, apical segment pointed at apex. Gula wide. Antenna eleven-segmented, segment two smallest, apical segment longest, segments nine to eleven elongated, segments three to ten serrate.

Thorax. Pronotum not broader than head across eyes; hood-like; central portion of disc slightly elevated, like a large tubercle; widest near base, gradually narrowed apically. Scutellum rounded at apex. Elytra coarsely, densely punctate, punctures becoming sparse and fine near apex (apparently) arranged in longitudinal rows. Tibial spurs short, slender (visible on one leg only). A prominent, projecting, roughly triangular piece of sclerite visible laterally on hind coxa before its junction with trochanter.

Abdomen. Five sternites visible. First visible sternite excavate for hind legs.

Type of the genus: *C. macleani,* new species.

We have the pleasure of naming this genus in honor of Dr. M. Ian Crichton of the Department of Zoology, University of Reading.

Crichtonia macleani new species (Figs. 1, 2)

Holotype. In. 18795 (Klebs numbers 281, 92–74), in the Department of Palaeontology, British Museum (Natural History) London.

Color. Black, eyes lighter.

Vestiture. Fine, sparse. Eyes very sparsely, finely hairy.

Punctures. On pronotum coarse. On elytra coarse, dense, becoming fine toward apex. Ventrally sparse, fine.

Total length 4 mm (without antennae); maximum width 1.8 mm.

The fifth visible abdominal sternite has a big (artificial) hole and the sex is hard to determine but if the specimen is a female, it is possible, as in the allied genus *Eucrada,* the male may have flabellate antennae. The surface is not clearly visible at many places. Only the tibia-tarsi of one leg is preserved in the specimen. An idea of the proportions of some of the antennal segments may be obtained from the photographs.

The species has been named in honor of our photographer, Mr. Ian Maclean of the University of Reading, England.

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